# GEN, GRANT AND ARKANSAS.

EARNEST LETTER FROM LITTLE ROCK. LOUISIANA COMMITTEE COMING HOME.

NO COMPROMISE YET EFFECTED.

A CARD FROM HON, S. S. MARSHALL.

North Carolina Shaken by the Civil Rights Bill-Georgia Patient and Forbearing - General Grant's Appeal to Congress to Definitely Determine the

Southern Question.

Message of the President. The following is the President's message on Arkansas affairs: To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 34 instant, all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State: that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of that State was, by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings, overthrown, and a new constitution adopted and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, prac-

States.

Also, what is thereto prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiescent in 7 i respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the national Government also, should be recognized by Congress? I carnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be defrom acting upon questions which should be de-cided by the legislative branch of the Govern-ment. U. S. GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 8, 1879.

What an Arkansian Thinks of the "Times" Correspondents, "Gar" and "H. C." and

(From an Occasional Correspondent.) LITTLE ROES, AUG., Feb. 2, 1875.

Reading the New York Times of the 28th, I find a letter from "our special correspondent" at New Oricans, which is signed "H. C." The Times is fortunate in its correspondents. It had one named Garminski, or something like that, ending in "ski" anyway, in this place last fall. This "Ski" fell upon us very suddenly. He came on horseback from Shrevsport, La., to this city, and when he arrived here knew more of Arkaness, its people and politics than "the oldest inhabitant." Wanting to see one of

oldest inhabitant." Wanting to see one of

THE PIERT AND UNTAMED LIAIS
who roam the country as specials, I called on
this individual and had some conversation with
him. A residence of thirty-four years in the
State, mixing freely with the people, and some
study of the political situation had caused me to
believe that I might impart some information to
"Ski." But he did not want any, and told me
that "the fact that he was a foreigner made him
better qualified to judge of how the people
thought than I could possibly he." I thought
this rather a singular proposition, but when
"Ski" informed me that he "was the grandson of
the Frince of Sclavonia," I acknowledged the
force of his remarks. Uf all the

CONSEQUENTIAL D-D FOOLS it was ever my ill fortune to meet, this special correspondent of the Times, Garrinski, was the most consequential and the biggest foot. He came among us a benighted heathen, not to obtain intomost consequential and the biggest root. In came among us a benighted heathen, not to obtain information but to give it, and he studiently avoided everything like a true statement of affairs. The cally sources upon which, he relied for mowledge were Democratic sources, and having relied upon these be then lies upon his own account. His letters were but a silly rehash of the stale lies gotten upon here by the Democrate upon the Republicans, dished up in a new way by this grandson of the prince of Sclavonia for a so-called Republican newspaper. "Ski" or Gar," I believe he signed his rodomontade!, is being outranked by another of the Times' corps, this H. C., now in New Orleans. H. C. has also been here.

A LITTLE CLEAN LINES A LITTLE CLEAN LINEN
would have improved him wonderfully when he
was here, but not all the waters of "Abanar and
Fharfar" could wash white the less he is writing
from Louisians. In the matter of cool impudence, H. C. is the equal of "Gar" or "any other
man," as witness in his letter of the End, when he
tells the Congres-ional Committee whom they
ought to summon before them. In jargon and
fustian, twaddle and finabulty, the twe specials
are about on a par. Yet such men as these are
the men who are manufacturing public opinion
in the North. A little flattery, no matter how
broad it is, and they are won.

Take, for instance, the manner in which H. C. proves the loyalty and devotion to the Union of the people of New Orleans. Some White Leaguers cheered when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played, and a pretty actrees, at a variety theatre, waved a little silk flag she took from her bosom. They would have cheered still mure loudy if she

like them have in the last few years murdered THHER THOUGAND FIVE HUNDHED MEN because they were Union men and Republicans, weighs as nothing against this cheer. It must, as a sell, have surpassed that with which the followers of Roderich Plus made the "trossch resound." Such nonsense hardly deserves notice or comment, but for the harm it does, and the poor insects who write it are too pitful to crush. But what of the paper that sends them to manufacture such twaddler. An educated public opinion ought to crush it, and it will. I have devoted too much space shooting at these flies, and it is very hard work to keep a gun trained on such minute objects. So adion. X.

Adjournment of the Committee-No Compro

committee continued its investigation to-day.

JAMES BUCKERR TEXTIFIED

that the White League was organized for protection because information had been received of the fermation of a Black League. The affair of the 14th of September was the impulse of the hour. The fight was brought on by the police, who reluced to allow the withdrawal of arms from a steamboat. At that time the organization numbered nine companies. The members are principally butiness men. City property could now scarcely be mortgaged for one eighth of its former value.

of its former value.

W. W. Howe TESTIFIED.

Has lived in the city since 1853; was in the United States army; has been a judge of the Supreme Court of the State; resigned in 1870; always acted with the Republican party; coming here as a United States soldier to do all the damage he could, he did not expect to be received on a pleasant social footing, nor asterwards, until the passions of the war were somewhat assuaged; he has never heard of a well-established case of social petrac'sm against say resident of Northern birth; he never saw a move penchable election anywhere than the last one in New Orisans; the prisent commercial duliness is due to taxes, political quarreis, he; the Gatling gun convention, when Warmoth was crowded out by a Republican convention held in the custom-house, was the commiscentent of the Louisiana troubles; witness, with a great many others, then felt that nothing could be done; it was natural for the people to get anary, when they felt people to get angry, when they felt THEY HAD BEEN SWINDLED,

snd to feel no disposition to push their business or enjoy life. Property now irequently does not pay taxes and repairs. The assessments had been excessive. These had been resisted by taxpayers going before a judge and showing that appraisements were excessive. The election in 1988 was unfair, because of the action of both parties. It was the first election held. Republicans asted wrongly in staying away and refusing to vote; they were really in no danger; witness voted the Republican ticket without danger. The Republicans agreed not to vote, to invalidate the election, and that the fact might be brought to bear upon the Government. The returning-board law was, in his opinion, invalid.

CHAS. R. FERNER SWORN.

Chas, R. Fermen sworm.

Resides in the city; is an attorney-at-law; in three-fourths of the State it would be impossible to Ex an appreciable value upon property; in 1858 the people were hopeful, and had been so since the war; property then had reached its highest value; subsequent enormous decline was occasioned by ignorance and corruption in the Legisture. The inter was filled by men who come here to use State credit, though taxes were one made twice as large as ever before, and divided among the logislators. The people would still have retained hope and escaped rain but for the fact that machinery was created for perpetuating this power. Laws were passed to rivot and make stronger the terrible government under which the people were groaning. A special court was created

TO CONSTRUE PAVORABLY
law on the political situation made by the ruling
power. The people felt that they had such a
net-work woven around them by muskets, Police
Courts, and other machinery invented to keep
them from escaping that their despair naturally
affected values. Under the state of affairs rs
have existed since 1868, no capital would be inwested here. We no it a good government. With
the sur preperity is assured. Republicans, as
such, are not estra ised.

WM. ALBEANDER, (COLORED,) Form Is president of a Conservative club; beoffice would be beneficial for his race, consequently he, with many other colored men, voted the white ticket. The members of his club were subjected to all sorts of outrages from Republicans, some of which resulted in death. Adjournment of the Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8 .- The Congressional Committee to night adjourned to meet in Washington. The members stated they would leave to-morrow, vis. Mobile.

to-merrow, vis. Mobile.

The Committee of Seventy have passed resolutions to be sent to the Conservative caucus expressing the opinion that any compromise having the effect of recognizing the legality of the Kellogg government, or impatring the rights of the people as they stood on the 4th of January last, will be disastrous to the interests of the people of the State and of the whole Union.

Up to 11 p. m. the Conservative caucus on the compromise had come to no decision.

Card from Hon. S. S. Marshall. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 8 .- Hon. S. S. Marshall in a published card, says: "I notice that the city press, in discussing the propositions made for the adjustment of the grave questions arising out of adjustment of the grave questions arising out of the extraordinary interference of the military power of the Federal Government in the organi-nation of the Legislature of Louisiana, assumes that these propositions were made by authority of the Congressional committee now in session in this city. This is a misrake. No session of said committee has been called or held for the coasid-eration of that subject, and for the action of indi-vidual members of that committee theoretical are responsible as individuals only."

Conservative Caucus. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 8 .- At 12:00 the Conserva tives held a caucus. No reporters were admitted, but it is said that they received to-night a propo-sition for compromise, signed by forty-two members of the Hahn house, offering to seat all those eturned by the returning board. It is understood that the Republicans will not submit to anystood that the Republicans will not sabmit to anything that will disturb the present organization of their House. The Conservative caucus are now considering a resolution for an adjustment, which is to be submitted to the Congressional committee. The text is not obtainable at this hour, but it either requires the restoration to the fourth of January status or seating of all members elected, leaving the returning board out of the counstion.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Two Thin-Skinned Republican Members of the Legislature on the "High-Horse." RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 8.—The House of Repre-sentatives was the scene of intense excitement this morning, resulting from the recantation of the two leading members of the Republican party on the floor in consequence of the passage of the civil rights bill by the National House of Repre sentatives, Mesers. W. B. Olenn, of Yadkin brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Settle, of the

brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Settle, of the Supreme Court, and J. H. Foote, a former Federal appointee of Wilkes. Mr. Glenn introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas the Republican party of the House of Represen atives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overriding the spoil rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of period equality; and whereas we believe that the result of this legislation will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina; and whereas it is a duty which every man, irrespective

demoralize the manhood of North Carolina; and whereas it is a duty which every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in lite, owes his country, his race and his family to condom this reakiess effort of the Republican party to perpetuate its power by the utter destruction of the whole of the South; therefore

Resolved, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do appeal to every man within the borders of our State to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race, who have heretofore adhered to the Republican party, to sever their connection with the same for the reason that in this hour of extreme peritic our manhood all mere questions of party should be forever sunk in the great issue nor the protection of our merals, our social rights and our race.

ior the protection of our merals, our social rights and our race.

Messrs. Gienn and Foote followed the resolutions with ablo speches, when, on motion of another Republican member, the recolutions were postponed until Friday. A number of other Republican members have declared their intention to indorse them, and it is probable that but few white Republicans will be left in the Heuse. In the closing remarks of Mr. Glenn he said: "I declare that I hereby forever dissolve my connection with the Republican party and ally myself with the great party that is now building up in the South and North for the preservation of constitutional government and purity and the salvation of the Angle-Saxon race of our great land.

Good Sense, Patience and Forbearance. AUGUSTA, Feb. 8 .- The Daily Chronicle and Sentinel of to-morrow will contain an editorial on the civil rights bill, which it thinks may now be considered a law. It declares the bill another act in the drama of hate, and says the sole purpose in the drama of hate, and says the sole purpose of the bill is to provoke disturbances in the South, which will turnish capital for the Republican party in its next campaign. In war a good general ascertains, if possible, what his enemy would have him do, and then proceeds not to do it. To the attacks of the Radical party the South must oppose a steady front of sublime patience. Insult must be met with forbeartance.

The people who vanquished great odds in the battle-field are now called upon to achieve in the railing of their spirits greater trimmphs than the taking of cities. Let these high resolves be made: non-resistance except in the courts or at the bal-

The Reign of Terror-The Courts and Juries-Why White League Murders go Enpun-

Monte, Ala, Feb. 3, 1873.

I desire, through the columns of your journal, to give in detail the political condition of this section of the State of Alabama. I will do no as a citizen, discording all party feeling that would naturally arise upon an occasion like the present; but I will present only things as they exist. The State of Alabama is one whose vast mineral wealth and productive soil naturally tends to place her as the equal of any State within the Federal Union, but the present political condition of things plainly demonstrates that she is destined to become a barren waste and wilderness, This city can with truth be denominated

THE HOT-BED OF SECRESION.

The feeling of resistance against the General Government is as prevaient to-day as in the days of 1881. Up to the present time the reconstruction laws of Congress have proved a dead letter upon the books so far as this State is concerned. The recent war has never ceased in this section of the State. Union men have been persecuted, their houses burned and crops destroyed for no other reason than that they were Republicans and supported the Government under which they lived and from which they expected protection. To be known as a Republican here in Mobile it a sufficient edium in the estimation of the White League trateratty to cause estracism, abuse, refusal of employment, that the THE HOT-BUD OF SECRSSION.

STARVING BARES AND RUNGERED MOTHER STARVING BAIRES AND RUNGERED MOTHER may be supplied with life's necessities. Atrocious crimes are committed, which, if justice were given those who commit them, would rid the State of bad men. But no. The only porsens who are punished here are white Republicans and the poor, ignorant negroes. The negro who steals a loaf of bread that his family may not perish of hunger is more cashly detected and convicted than the Democratic White Leaguer who shoots and kills negroes upen days of election rimply because they are negroes. For example, on November 3, 1874, at the State election in this city.

consisting of Dr. Savage, Daniel McGill, A. Danner, "Moet" Roper, William Richards and some few others, whe are of less importance in respectability, were mounted on horses, dragooning the city ward by ward. About two e'clock in the afternoon a crowd of colored voters came down towards the Fourth-ward poll for the purpose of roting. These gallant knights of the White League clab, without any cause whatever, drew themselves up in battle-array and

FIRED ON THE NEGROES, FIRED ON THE NEGROES, killing one and wounding some three or four. V. Danner and Daniel McGill were arrested and brought before Commissioner Gillette, charged with the killing, and bound over to answer before the United States Circuit Court. Court time came, a United States Gircuit Court. Court time came, a United States grand jury was impanciled, consisting almost entirely of members of the White League. John Case, one of the persons selected to act as grand jury, was in the rict, if such it can be called, and was shot in the foot during the killing of the negroes, by his own Democratic party. The grand jury found no indictment against McGill & Co. The case was never presented to a State court, although a citteen had been

SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD,

I can recount to you many similar cases. We are in a bad condition here. The only protection that the white and colored Republicans have is that of self-protection, and then, if you hurt a Democrat, you are sure to be indicted for an assault with intent to murder and sent to jail. I am of the opinion, if something is not done to enforce the laws here, that in future Republicans will not be allowed by Democrats to go to the polling-places to vote. We must have some assurance that Republicans are to be protected in their pollitical rights, or there will be in the future but few votes cast by Republicans. We are friends to the Government, and by the Government should be protected.

IF WE ARE TO BE SHOT

b cause we are in favor of the Government, and the Government fails to notice such outrages, then we must for self-preservation let the Govern-ment, in this section of the State, go without our support, and as for the Government being sup-rorted by Democrate, it is abound to imagine a Democrat being loyal to the General Govern-ment. l am of the or inion, and so is every honest man

in the State, the "change in certain judicial de-partments here would not be frowned upon. The packing of Unite. States grand juries should be examined into. Yours, Alabanian.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM SPAIN.

DON CARLOS STILL HOLDING HIS OWN

AN AUSTRIAN ABUSING GERMANY.

The Colorado Reetle Discussed in the British Parliament - The Tilton-Beecher Trial Moves its Slow Length Along-Paventory of Theodore's Property - A Sickening Letter.

Arrest of an Austrian Officer for Abusing Germany. VIENNA, Feb. 9 .- Arch Duke Johann Salva or, of Tuscany, an officer of the Austrian army pamphlet on military reorganization he violently attacks Germany, and declares war between Austria and Germany is impending.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Potato Riot in Parliament. LONDON, Feb. 8 .- In the House of Commons Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for to the danger to the potato crops from the Colo rado beetle, stated that only Germany and Bel-gium had taken probibitory steps against the in-troduction of the disease, and he believed the danger from that cause was greatly exaggerated. He added that he had already consulted with the Privy Council, and would carefully watch the

### FRANCE.

Elections to the Assembly-A Grand Ball for the Benefit of the Press. PARIS Feb. 8.—Additional returns from the election in the Scine et Oise yesterday show that Valentin, the candidate of the Republicans, was chosen to the Assembly. There was also an elec-tion for member of the Assembly in the Cotes du Nord, but there was no choice, and a second bal

lot will be taken.

A grand ball for the benefit of the press took place last night in the new opera house. The orchestra was led by Johann Strauss. There was a great crowd present, including the members of the Cablest and other prominent persons. One hundred and fifty thousand francs were realized. SPAIN.

Retreat of Don Carlos-Two of His Chiefs Killed by Their Own Men-Reports of Alfonsist Successes Contradicted-The King to Return to Madrid. LOYDON, Feb. 8.-A dispatch from Bayonne

contains the following concerning military opera-tions in the North of Spain: The Alfonsist troops have entered Estella. The Carlist chiefs Mendiri and Argour were killed by their own men. Don and Argour were killed by their own men. Don Carlos has retreated to the town of Vergara, Province of Guipurcoa.

LONDON, Feb. 8—Dispatches from Spain do not confirm the report of the capture of Estella by the Alfonsists. The Carlists claim that they have regained the ground they lost at Guipurcoa; that Gen. Loma has been compelled to abandon Zaraus and Gretaris and is bemmed in at San Sebattian, and that the Alfonsists have lost 1,200 killed in the recent currangements.

killed in the recent engagements.

Mi admin, Feb. 8.—King Alionso will return to Madrid on Saturday.

Gen. Jovellar takes chief command of the Army of the North. A steamer with 480 troops leaves Cadis shortly for Cuba.

## TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

Connubial Correspondence and its Effects. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—On the resumption of the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day, Mrs. Tilton sat in her usual place. Beecher and wife were seated be hind his counsel, and in front of the Plymouth gathering. Tilton resumed his place on the stand. Evarts stated that counsel on the other side had produced all the letters they called for except one, which would be read from a book. Counsel then read the letter written by Tilton to his wife on the 14th of February, 1868; another written January 15, 1959, referring to a letter sent SHE SAID SHE COULD NOT LIVE

on the salary allowed her. He stated that this intelligence made him sick, and complained that no money had gone into bank, and that the extravagance in the dresses of the children must be curbed and the residence in Brooklyn sold, or the expenses of carrying it on checked.

A letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, January 31, 1888, was read, declaring how sorry she was that her harshness had driven him to the degree it had, and styling herself, "the chief of sinners." She had not seen Beccher since he (Tilton) left, and she did not seen about seeing him until he (Beecher)

HAD A BETTER OPINION OF HIM.

Another letter from Tilton to his wife, December 2, 1809, declared that lately he had been endeavoring to ascertain what were his earthly ambitions, to struggle with and overcome them, and that now he had been able to lay them aside. He liked Beecher as well as ever he did, but he had consed to be his soul's prop, and was not so dear a friend as he formerly had been. A letter from Mrs. Tilton, dated March 6, 1869, petitioned her husband not to make any more engagements away from home, as they could live quietly at home on the salary he could make in the city. The next letter was dated August 28, 1809, from Tilton to his wife, and conlessed that the last summer he nassed had been the most wretched one of his life. He declared that on searching the depths of his soul he found that he loved her more dearly

and wished that he was more worthy of her kindness and self-denial. I did not make an arrangement with any New York paper to publish these letters, but the Tribune made such an application to me, which I refused. The editor of the Hereid made application for my swore statement, to be published in its columns, which I also refused. Oliver Johnston is an old gentleman living in New York, who used to be associated with me on the Independent, and afterwards assisted Beecher in the publication of the Caristian Union. My intimacy with him began when I was Ho T T years old and continued until I placed him on the Caristian Union. I do not think I would recognize him now. He same occasionally to visit my house, but was

NOT LIKED BY MRS. TILTON NOT LIKED BY MRS. THATON
on account of his religious tenets. On leaving
the Independent he edited the Weekly Tribune
under Horace Greeley. The aggregate receipts
in the rough from my lecturing tours in one season averaged about nine thousand dollars, from
which the expenses of my family had to be deducted. Cannot now call to mind what the circulation of the Independent was while I was there,
but Bowen told me it had largely increased after
I took charge of it. I do not know what its circulation was when I left, but Bowen stated that it
was sent to 1,050 post offices throughout the country. When I went into the Independent Mr.
Bowen told me that its circulation was about
17,000.

Howen told me that its circulation was about 17,000.

My salary at various times in the Independent office varied from \$700 to \$7,000 a year, and was advanced by successive steps to the latter sum; from 1869 it was fixed at \$7,000; before that it was \$2,000 and 7 per cent. of the profits; in December, 1870, I abandoned lecturing and took charge of the Brooklyn Union, at which time I was also for a few months editor of the Independent; my salary on the Brooklyn Union was \$100 a week, I think; in January, 1871, I do not believe my property brought me an emolument, except some money I had out on deposit; my house at that time was worth \$17,500, and that was mortgaged of \$7,500; I was offered for my share in the Tribune \$10,500; my property in Liewellyn park was valued at \$10,000 then, and there was not any mortgage on it; I endeavored to get Mr. Moulton to purchase it, but he preferred

I never remember being offered \$7,500 for it; there is also a lot of mine in Prospect park, unless somebody has run off with it. [Laughter.] I understand Shearman was making inquirier about it the other day. [Increased Laughter.] Mr. Bowen, en or about November. 1870, told me that! for various reasons he wanted to become the chief editor of the Independent: I revolved I would be no longer on the paper; Bowen gave me notice in December that he wanted to conduct his own paper six months hence. I sixued a contract with Bowen to become the editor of the Brooklyn Union for five years, and I also signed another contract with him to be a special contributor to the Independent at a salary of \$5,200 a year; my salary on the Union was the same with an additional ten per cent. of profit. These contracts were terminated with the arbitration. My valedictory was published in the Independent remained unbroken until the first of December. 1870. These contracts remained unbroken until the first of December. I had an interview with Bowen December 30, but it did not relate to my continuance of these contracts. This, I think, was the first interview I had with him after signing the contracts. Mr. Johnston came over to see me shortly after this, and TO LEND ME MONEY;

TOLD ME STORIES
that some person was circulating; we went over
to communicate with Bowen on the subject; Johnston was there during the greater part of the
iterriew, but not during the most important
part; I do not remember what I said to Bowen at
toe outset, nor can I tail what Johnston said;
Howen said steries were circulating about me,
and threatening to sweep me away like an avalamble; stories TOLD ME STORIES

he sa'd, wh'th came to him from all parts of the world; he said if they were true that I should not live a day longer, and I agreed with him; I never heard these stories about my connectings

with women until Bowen told me I was threatened with an avalanche; there was a small newspaper published in New York, which came out at this time with a story about my going te elope with a lady to Europe; there had been before this a lady to Europe; there had been before this a lady to Europe; there had been before this a lady to Europe; there had been before this a lady to Europe; there had been before this a lady to Europe; there had been before this a lady to Europe; there was done to me by Bowen was quite a surprise, and astonished me.

Tilton was handed a letter and was asked to I it adate, about which there was doubt. The letter was dated January 8, 1850, and was asked if it should not have been dated 1870. The witness could not fix the date. This letter, said Tilton, speaks of the Winsted story, but its date I cannot remember. I do not know of any conversation between Bowen and myself in relation to the story. KING ALFONSO RETURNS TO MADRID.

configuration me with a lady told Howen if any person had anything to say about me to him they should say it to him in my precence. Bowen said this would be only fair, he hoped that I would conduct the Union with great pertinacity, and pay great attention to Plymouth church and its affairs. I think Ar. Johnston left after this. Howen said he noticed that I did not attend Plymouth church with great ragularity, and I told him I never intended to put my foot in the church again. After this Bowen put some questions to me about Plymouth church, and then wenton to talk about the stories about Beecher; and kept relicrating his accusations against him. Howen was very solicitous to know what was Beecher's intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. Howen said Beecher should not be in Plymouth church, but CONNECTING ME WITH A LADY

SHOULD BE DRIVEN OUT. and suggested that I should bring the accusations against him, and he would substantiate them. A draft of the letter of accusation was prepared by me and taken to Bowen with the envelope pen. The letter was read by Mr. Evarts calling on

The letter was read by Mr. Evarts calling on Beecher to resign the pastorship of his oburch for reasons known, the letter being signed Theodore Tilton.

The witness continued: The first knowledge of the delivery of this letter came to me from Beecher's statement on Friday night. Prior to this, on December Tith or 28th, I had an interview with Bowen. Howen was then in a very excited frame of mind, and threatened that if I told Beecher or any person of his (Bowen's) accurations against bim that I would never cross the threshold of his office or house, and I replied I should tell any person, irrespective of his or any other man's threats. I expected that this letter would cause Beecher's leaving his church and this city, as Bowen said these charges would make him.

DO SO IN TWELVE HOURS.

I do not remember, on visiting my house after this interview, telling my wife and other persons that I was rained. I was not ruled then. After I had written the letter to Heecher, Bowen said why did not you make him promise not to write for the Christian Union, and I said I had put enough in it. Between July and the 30th of December I had spoken to some persons with relation to the intimacy between Heecher and Mrs. Tilton, but did not tell all the story I told Bowen, the members of the family, and my mother-inaw. I believe that during that period I may have spoken roughly about Beecher; for instance, when I said he preached to DO SO IN TWELVE HOURS.

A NUMBER OF HIS MISTRESSES.

I do not remember making such a remark, but it was attributed to me, and I suppose I must have made it; I think I made this remark to Mrs. Morse or Mr. Richards, if it was made use of by me; I would not like to say if I meationed this matter from July to December, 1870, to any other parties with the exception of Mr. Moulton, Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Bradshaw December 186. All I told Moulton was that December had made unbandsome approaches to Mrs. Tilton; this was all I told him at that time on the subject; when I have spoken about it I have always used words to convey the impression that my wife was pure. The letter written by my wife on the 28th of December was shown to Moulton by mes few days after. Moulton then knew mothing of my plans, and no person but Mrs. Tilton did, I asked Moulton to go down to Beecher and obtain for me an interview with him with regard to his relations to my family. I asked him not to tell Heecher the object of the interview, and if he would not grant on a nisteryiew to show him this letter, a convict A NUMBER OF HIS MISTRESSES. interview with him with regard to his relations to my family. I asked him not to tell Heecher the object of the interview, and if he would not grant me an interview to show him this letter, a copylof which I took on the envelope. During Mouitoo's absence, and before Heecher's coming, I made a memoranda of dates on the envelopes, and some matters which I wished to say to Heecher. I re-ceived back Mrs. Tilton's letter shortly after the signing of

and it was destroyed by Mrs. Tilton. The memo-randa and the copy of the letter were destroyed that night, and the original letter two years af-terwards. When Bescher came in that night and took a seat I inquired if he had received my semand. I teld him that I wished him to con-sider that demand unwritten, and to

ILOT IT OUT.

I had changed my mind since the previous Monday on which I sent the note, remembering my wife. When I was putting my hand in my poeket for certain memorandas he asked me what Bowen had been saying about him, and I told him in rebstance what he had been saying. I told Beecker the statement made to me by my wife. He listened patiently to the end and said, "Theodore, this is all a dream; it seems like Dantes Inferno." I am Nertain that he used those last words. Beecher never intimated a doubt as to whether Mrs. Tilton had written such a paper, but he expressed surprise that she should have written it. I may have said to him, "It is but a few squares to the house; go and ask Mrs. Tifton whether she wrote the letter or not." He then BLOT IT OUT.

WENT STAGGHEING DOWN THE STAIRS;
I do not know that he then indicated that he was
going to my house; when Beecher came back that
night I did not see him, as he and Moulton retired into the parlor; that terminated the transactions at the interview that night; Mrs. Tilton's
health was improving from December 24 until the
January following. I never knew of her having
any miscarriage but the one which occurred at
this time; the 24th of December was the most serious day of her illness, and after that she was
on her way to recovery. Court adjourned.

### SENATORIAL BALLOTS. Florida and West Virginia Still Pegging Awav.

mins unchanged. Two ballots to-day-Bullock WEST VIRGINIA

TALLAHASSER, FLA., Feb. 8.-The situation re-

HUNTINGTON, VA., Feb. 8.—In the joint session of the Legislature to-day the ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Camden 25, Walker 25, Stevenson 10, Carpenter 13, Blair 4. The Adams Express Robbery. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—John Sweeney, Daniel ioury and Joseph Drew, charged with robbing

Adams' Express Company, were brought up at the Tembs Police Court to-day. Sweeney turned State's evidence, and on his testimony Drew was discharged. Moses Ehrich, charged with receiving the stolen bends, was also tried. Houry and Ehrich were held to await the action of the grand jury, and Sweeney was sent to the house of detention. The exact amount stolen was \$33,000 in bends, \$30,000 in cash, and diamonds valued at \$300. All but \$2,000 of the property has been vaccoursed. the Tembs Police Court to-day. Sweeney tu covered. New York, Feb. 8.—John Hoey said to-night

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—The dead body of an un-known man was discovered this morning in Jones' Falls, just below Pratt-street bridge. When ound the arms were stretched out on the ice and the legs in the water. The body and limbs were stiffly irozen. Nothing was found on the person by which to identity it. The man had fallen into the water last night and frozen to death. Aged

Arrest of Express Robbers. MEMPHIS, TENK., Feb. 8 .- John Wood, alias fall, altas Blakely, and Henry Johnson, colored.

Mardi Gras Festival. MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 8 .- King Carnival landed from a steamer at 4 o'clock p. m., and the mayor formally delivered the keys of the city. Fully twenty thousand persons witnessed the entry of the king. Ship on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—At the Southwest Pass the ship Princeton, cotton laden, which was set on fire by lightning about two weeks ago, is again on fire in the hold. She is being towed up to the city. Earthquake in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Several earthquake shocks were felt here yesterday, causing some

BOSTON, Feb. 8.-The Legislature has under consideration a proposition to repeal the ten-house

RECORD OF FIRE. The Unitarian church in Harvard, Mass., was urned on Sunday. Loss \$6,000. Cook's block and contents, at Lacon, Ill., were surned on Sunday. Loss, \$24,000. Daniel Dempsey's stables, at Bennett's station on the West Pennsylvania railroad, were burned yesterday morning, and 35 heres were burned to leath. leath.

The configuration at Shaker willage, Mt. Lobpon, Saturday, destroyed not far from \$150.0 worth of property. There was no outside insurance—the Shakers insuring their own property.

Pitman, Tilton & Co. 'shoolery mill and the grist mill of Clarence Eastman were burned at Laco-nia, N. H., yesterday, Loss on hosiery mill \$65,000, insurance \$17,000; on grist mill \$10,000; insurance \$7,000. PERSONAL. Br. Isanc N. Marsellis, of Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday, aged saventy-four. Lioutenant Commander J. F. McGlensey, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

Senators Sargent and Patterson, Attorney General Williams, Commissioner Watts, Commissioner Douglass, Representatives B. F. Buller, Wallace, Stowell and R. Butter had interviews with the President yesterday.

# CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

SENATOR MORTON ON PINCHBACK.

DORSEY'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

ELKIN'S NEW MEXICAN SIGNAL TELEGRAPH.

REPLACING MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Changes in the Internal Revenue Districts in Virginia and Louisiana-Nominations by the President and Confirmations by the Senate-The Court of Alabama Claims.

Nominations to the Senate. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: John L. Routt, of Ill., to be Governor of Colorado Territory, vice Mc-Cock, resigned. C. M. Gibbons to be postmaster at Winchester, Va.

Representatives from Alabama. The bill introduced by Senator Spencer "to apportion Representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama," provides for districting the State by counties, two of the eight members al-lowed by the last apportionment act being now elected by the State-at-large.

Status of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Senator Spencer's bill, respecting the retire-ment of Major General Daniel E. Sickles, authorretired list of the army, anything in section 2 of the act of March 30, 1868, to the contrary notwith-

Boundaries of a Customs District. The bill introduced by Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, to change the boundaries of the East-ern Maryland customs district, provides for their extension so as to include the south shore of the

Postal Telegraphs. The amendments recommended by the Senate committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to Senator Dorsey's telegraph bill are immaterial, with the exception of one which proposes to strike out the proviso that the charges for special press elegrams shall not exceed the rates charged be Associated Press during the year 1875. Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session yesterday con, irmed the following nominations: John L. Routt, of Iil., Governor of Colorado Territory, vice Edward M. McCook resigned. George Parker, post master, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. G. L. Godfrey, re-selver of public moneys at Des Moines. F. H. Johnson, register of land office at Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

New Mexican Telegraph. The Hon. S. B. Elkins, of New Mexico, has acceeded in getting the Appropriation Committee to report favorably upon an estimate for the construction of a telegraph line from Santa Fe to Fort Bayard in that Territory. This line, when built, will be one of the most useful lines in the country, and Mr. Eikins is actitled to the thanks of the clustens along its route for the energetic and persistent manner is which he has pushed their claims to recognition. Chinese Immigration.

Representative Page, of California, with Hon. Lecnard Myers, chairman of the sub-committee on Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Secreon Foreign Anairs, and an interview with Secre-tary Fish to-day, at the State Department, in reserver to the bill of Mr. Page relating to Chinese immigration, now before the House com-mittee. It is said the Secretary warmly ap-proved the provisions of the bill, and intimated that he would go to the utmost limits to put a stop to the intamous system of Coolie importa-tion. Mr. Page is preparing an elaborate argu-ment on the subject, which will be sustained by proven facts showing the inquity of the system.

Court of Alabama Claims. In the case of John Doam, of Cheisea, Mass., vs. The United States, No. 442, judgment was entered in favor of the claimant for the sum of 4050

Second Assistant Postmaster General. It is generally understood that Representative Typer, of Indiana, a preminent member of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, will be appointed to the position of Second Assistant Pestmaster General, made vascut by the appointment and confirmation of Col. Routt as Governor of Colorado. It is also known that when the President was assured by Gov. McCook of the necessity of resigning in order to give his ontire attention to private interests, he sent a communication to that gentleman, in which the President effered to transier Gov. McCook to the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, but this "kind offer was declined on the same grounds which induced McCook's resignation of the Colorado Governorable.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yes terday were \$556,548.54.

The following internal revenue appointment The following internal revenue appointments were made yesterday: P. A. Warlick, C. C. Withers, Lawson Ballard, J. T. Adams, store-keepers, Sixth district of North Carolina. By direction of the President, the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Buckingham and Fluvanna, Va., now part of the Fourth collection district, Va., is annexed to, and made part of, the Fifth district; and the counties of Patrick, Henry, Pottsylvania and Hallfax, now a part of the Fifth district of Virginia, are setached therefrom and made part of the Fourth district. These changes to take place on the first of April next.

By direction of the President, the parishes of Terra Bonns, La Fourche and Ascension, now part of the First collection district of Louisiana, have been transferred to; and made part of the Second district, to take effect April first next.

The Morrill Bill. sent to the Senate:
N. C. Wilding,
H. J. O'Driscoll,
H. S. Perkins,
Fred. A. Gee,
J. G. Henning,
Thos. Ebert,
Reinhold Springsguth,
A. S. Solomons,
Thos. Young,
Francis Wheatley,
Joseph F. Browe,
D. Hundon,
W. F. Gapin,
Ellas Hoidenheimer,
H. Gusdorf,
John O. Evans,
Oscar Oldberg,
A. Y. Leech,
Thot. C. Magruder,
E. E. Howes,
J. H. Berry,
Geo. Francis,
Wm. Ballantyne, Morrill bill have been sent to the Senate: A. B. Olin, Andrew Wylie,

Andrew Wylie,
A. A. Hosmer,
A. A. Hosmer,
Wm. F. Mattingly,
John S. Johnson,
Walter S. Cox,
R. Ross Perry,
Wm. Woodward,
Esoch Totten,
W. Wheeler,
R. J. Meigs,
L. T. Williams,
G. W. Phillips,
John F. Ennis,
Richard Harrington,
R. J. Meigs,
R. B. Williams,
S. Simmons,
S. Simmons,

Thos. K. Scheller.

While we prefer the "Sargent bill" and fuller suffrage, we think the above expresses the wishes of all the people of the District:
Alex. R. Shepherd,
A. H. Mullett,
H. D. Cooke,
James A. Magruder.

Report upon Senator Pinchback. The following is the report submitted by Sena-tor Morton, from the Privileges and Elections Committee, on the Pinchback case:

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was reterred the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback for a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisians, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

"That the certificate of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, then and now Governor of the State of Louisions, which certificate is verified by the great seal of the State, shows that on the 17th day of January, 1873, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873, by the Legislature of Louisians, in manner and form as preseribed by the act of Congress regulating lies abestions of Senaters of the United States. Upon this certificate the committee are of opinion that in Pinchback has a prima facicitie to admission as a member of the Senate, and that whatever objections may arise. I am a set Committee, on the Pinchback care: of opinion that Mr. Pinehback has a prime facie title to admission as a member of the Senate, and that whatever objections may sate, if any, as to the manner of his election or as to the legal character of the body by which he was elected, should be inquired into afterwards.

"The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinehback be admitted as a Senator from the State of Loudsians for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1872."

Replacing Mutilated Currency. The Comptroller of the Currency is occasionally ecsiving letters from national banks complain-ng of the delay of the issue of new notes for notes which have been redeemed and destroyed. The delay in almost every instance in such cases arises from the fact that the bank whose carrency has been destroyed has not a sufficient amount of new notes on hand in the office of the Comptroller notes which are needed to replace the old ones which are being destroyed, the engravers are unable to supply new notes with as much promptness as formerly, and it requires about thirty days for the engravers to fill an order after its receipt. National banks will therefore see the importance of making orders for new einemiation in advance of the redemption of the old. It is the

intention of the Comptroller to supply national bunks with new circulation in the coarse of from three to five days after notice is received from the Tressurer that he has then reimbursed.

Nine hundred and eighty thomand dollars of legal-tender notes have been deposited with the Tressurer for the purpose of retiring national banks notes since the 1st instant, \$450,000 or which were deposited by two national banks in the city of St. Paul, and \$180,000 by a bank in the city of New York. The total amount of lextlender notes deposited since the passage of the act of January 14 is \$2,774,000. The total amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act of the act is \$598,350.

Postal Rights of the Insane Mrr. E. P. W. Packard, of Chicago, Iil., has presented a memorial to Congress praying for suitable legislation to protect the postal rights of the inmates of the several asylums for the insace. She gives a history of her incarceration (as she says without the slightest evidence of insanity) in one of them for three years, during which time she was not allowed either to send or receive a letter. The memorial was referred to the Compresented a memorial to Congress praying for

The Arlington Estate. The Senate Judiciary Committee were yester-day discharged from further consideration of the petition of G. W. Custis Lee, praying for an appropriation for the purchase of the Arlington estate in Virginia. Upon request they were also discharged from turther consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Johnston April 6, 1874, to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of said Lee.

Gen. Trumbull is looking for the proof-reader of a certain Western paper. The General was announced to give a lecture on "lrish Praties" when it should have been "lrish Orators." Mr. Henry Ford, of the book publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co., New York, in order to allay neuralgic pains, on Friday evening, took what proved to be an overdose of laudanum, from which he died in a tew hours.

he died in a tew hours.

The steamship Vindicator, from New York for Piladeiphia, was cut while going up Delaware bay on Sunday, and fears are entertained of her sinking? Efforts will be made to save her by dircharging her cargo. The steam tug Hudson sunk some time during the night, and one of the orew of the Vindicator was drowned after saveral attempts to save him.

### Signs of the Times-

[The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.] Senator Conkling's speech continues to receive knowledged to have been the ablest speech of the It was earnest, elaborate and elequent its eloquence was its essence. It has given the key, note to the campaign of 1878. It is rallying the forces of freedom for another contest with the forces of the Union against the forces of rebellion. Senator Conkling's clean-cut sentences state the situation precisely as it is. We Republicans may differ about certain things—about the propriety of military interference with the organization of a Legislature, for instance—but we cannot differ in this—that the symbol of the Southern whites, aided by their Northern allies, to regain by the beliet which is coming it will be found that the clarion voice of New York's distinguished Senator rounded the signal for organization, as it will also be found that he has sounded the note of victory. its elequence was its essence. It has given the

In 1870 the population of Arkansas, according to the census returns, was 122,160 blacks and 262,115 whites. During the years of reconstruction the records of crime of that State showed 789 mur-ders and 380 assaults with intent to kill. In a tabulated return published by the Republic for January it is shown, in detail, that in the fifty-five counties in that State 117 of these crimes were committed by Republicans, 1,062 by Demowere committed by Republicans, 1,022 by Democrats, 1,073 by whites, and 82 by blacks. The victims were 572 Republicans to 294 Democrats; 1,167 blacks to 859 whites. This interesting and suggestive statement presents a fair pleture of the state of affairs generally as now existing in Louisians, Texas, Alississippl, Tennessee and Kentucky. "No Republican," says the same periodical, "in either of these States can claim that his lile or property are safe even for a day; business is prostrate, farms are unimproved, and this fatal upas tree of the South has scattered death and destruction over the entire face of the country."

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

England manufactured 5,449 tons of arsenic in 1873. The widow of Falcieri, Byron's servant, has been granted a pension of \$250 a year. The British duties on tobacco are reported to have yielded a revenue of \$35,000,000 last year. More than 700 arrests were made with lunacy warrants in New York city last year. A mannamed Hamlet, the sexton of an English parish, was killed recently by falling into a newly-made grave.

The committee on the liquidation of Napoleon Ill's civil list proposes to give his heirs 4,000,000 france, about \$800,000.

france, about \$800,000.

The total number of species of birds in the Fauna of Norway is 250. Or these 174 have been discovered within the Polar circle.

discovered within the Folar circle.

One of the survivors of the "Six Hundred," who took part in the battle of Balaklava, will shortly graduate from the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary.

Tom Hughes has been lecturing against the game laws in England because they involve the punishment of several hundred men every year for their intraction.

One of the evidences of a progress in civilization has shown itself at New Zealand in the establishment of a newspaper printed in the native language, under the management of a Maori chief.

establishment of a newspaper printed in the native language, under the management of a Maori chief.

The last report puts the area of India, under British administration, at 943,510 square miles, and the population at 193,111,917. Of inhabited houses it is estimated that there are 57,118,693.

Speaking of law books, a recent lecturer on the subject said: "Another peculiarity of these books is that no one but a lawyer ever reads them. All other books have readers outside the class for whem they are specially written; and we have, accordingly, amateur men of science, amateur physicians, smateur artists, and even amateur inwordingly, amateur artists, and even amateur inwyer."

"A peculiar libel case is to be tried before the Classifer county (Pennsylvanis) courts. A Mr. Wm. Henner posted a notice on his property forbidding a neighbor, named Lewis H. Hammend, or his family, from trespassing on his grounds. Hammend retailated by a similar prohibition of Benner from his grounds, adding the words, "as I have only four turkeys left," and therein lies the alleged libel.

In Sacramento, one day, the people were purished and amused at seeing the police compel every Chipaman to stop and show the bottom of his feet. The officers would hold up the foot, after the manner of a horseshoer, and critically examine the sole of the shoe. The explanation was that a shoe store had been robbed by Chinese burglars, and the dealer's stamp was on all of the stolen goods.

Boston has twenty-five hundred and ninsteen streets, avenues, squares, alleys, lange, our respectively and the entered and ninsteen streets.

the stolen goods.

Boston has twenty-five hundred and nin:teen streets, avenues, squares, alleys, lanes, courts, places and terraces. Twelve bear the name of Washington, twelve Union, and eleven Anburn; the names of five other streets are repeated ten times, seven nine times, six eight times, nine are repeated seven times, twelve six times. In "addition to these the names of thirty-seven streets are used four times, some three, and as many more twice. Inside of the hat of a cattle thiel recently arrested in Detroit were found pasted the follow-ing maxime: "Remember that truth is a jewel; ing maxims: "nemember that truin is a jewe; do not covet; respect old age; be content with what you have; live that men will take your character as an example." In consideration of the excellent prisciples governing the man's life the judge kindly allowed him to retain the printed slip containing them during his year's sojourn in the penitentiary.

A peculiar libel case is to be tried before the Chester county (Pa.) courts. A Mr. William Benner posted a notice on his property forbidding a neighbor, named Lewis H. Hammond, or his family, from treepassing on his grounds. Ham-mond retailated by a similar prohibition of Bon-ner from his grounds, adding the words: "As I have only four turkeys left," and therein lies the alleged libel.

A Southern paper tells how a family in Florida lost their little boy and advertised for him in a daily paper. That very afternoon an alligator casily paper. That very atternoon an alligator crawled up out of the swamp and died on the front doorstep. In its stomach was found a hand-ful of red hair, some bone buttons, a pair of boot heels, a glass alley, a pair of check pants, and a paper collar. The advertisement did it. Persons who can live at all in Brazil live a

his knee his grandchildren's grandchildren. At Cerra, in that country, there is a woman in prison who was sentenced for life November 6, 1815. She was then 60 years old. She is therefore 119 years old now. Pionic, one of Count Lagrange's race horses, now in training at Newmarket, England, some months ago had a broken leg set by a veterinary surgeon. The horse is now perfectly sound, and will probably figure upon the race-course during the coming season. So perfect a cure is said to be unprecedented.

one day to see, how the job was getting on, and observing a quantity of halfs lying about, said to the carpenter. "Why don't you take care of these naise? They'll certainly be lost." "No fear of that," was the reply; "you'll find them all in the bill."

posimaster of Boston. All of the postmasters who have held the office in that city since 1829 are said to be still living, and may be seen occasionally on the streets. Young lady (who has missed "the meet:") "Do you know where the hounds are, Rubin?" Old Keeper, (companionately:) "You're just too late, Miss—the gentlemen be all gone."

According to a French journal there are still living in France and its colonies 25,000 men who have fought under the first Napoleon.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AVALANCHE OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

WORK FOR A LONG SESSION MARKED OFT.

PROGRESS ON THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

ONLY THREE WEEKS TO DO IT IN.

of his New District Bill-Thurman and Hamilton on Points of Order-Bill King Beyond the Legal Grasp of

## MONDAY, February 5, 1875.

the House.

SENATE. Petitions remonstrating against the duty on toa and coffee were presented by Messrs. COOPER, SCOTT and BAYARD. Mr. CHANDLER presented sundry joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, asking ap-

propriations for various rivers and harbors in that State, Commerce, Mr. MORRILL, of Me., presented the petitio of citizens of the District of Columbia, asking the passage of the Morrill bill for the govern ment of the District, with an amendment provid-ing for an election of Delegate in Congress. Laid Mr. FERRY, of Conn., from the Committee on

Patents, reported a bill for the relief of Moses Marsinal.

A.r. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely on the bill to aid the WASHINGTON, GINCINEATI AND ST. LOUIS
railroad, and moved its indefinite postponement.
The bill, with the adverse report, was, on motion
of Mr. Davis, placed on the calendar.
Also, from the same committee, adversely on
the bills to charter the Furty-first Parallel railread and the Dakota and Montana railroad, and
both bills were indefinitely postponed.
Mr. CUNKLING, trom Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on petition and bill to
authorize G. W. Custis Lee to present his claim
for compensation for the Arilaxion estate in the WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS

or compensation for the Arlington estate in the Court of Claims, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SPENCER introduced bill to apportion
the representation in Congress from the State of
Alabama. Privileges and Elections. being proceeded with the Committee on Patents was called, and,
On motion of Mr. FERRY, of Conn., the following bills were disposed of:
House bill to enable Ann Jannette Hathaway to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for extension of patent for improved dedevice for converting reciprocating into rotary motion. Passed.
House bill authorising the extension of the patent granted to John Haseltine, a new and useful water wheel.
Senate bill for the extension of the patent known as Reynolds' patented brake for powerlooms. Passed.
House bill for relief of John W. Marsb, which authorises the extension of a patent for trim-THE CALENDAR OF GENERAL ORDERS

authorizes the extension of a patent for trin ATTACHMENT FOR SEWISC MACHINES.

Mr. SCOTT said be should like to know something of this, as he was not inclined to consent to the extension of a patent for anything connected with a sewing machine.

Mr. FERRY said this was a mere attachment to a sewing machine, and was of use in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The leventor had as yet realized no revenue for his patent, and the bill was morely an authority to him to make his application for an extension to the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. SCOTT again relterated his opposition to any extension of patents for anything connected with sewing machines. thy extension of patents for anything connected with sewing machines.

Mr. WADLEIGH said there was no objection to this bill from any quarter.

Mr. CAMERON said all these sewing-machine materia were gunressiant in the page.

thoss.

The Senate then refused to order the bill to a third reading—ayes 15, noss 25.
House bill for the relief Thomas Winaus and
Win. L. Winaus.
Mr. CAMERON said there was no objection to
this bill. These gentlemen were, at their own Mr. CAMERON said there was no objection to this bill. These gentlemen were, at their own expense, making experiments in the construction of steam vessels by which they expected to make the run from Baltimore to Liverpool in five days. He knew Mr. Wm. L. Winans well; he was a gen-tleman of great fortune and great enterprise. He had, in 1882, to help the Government, bought \$500,000 of its bonds at par. The bill was then passed. Senate bill for the relief of Luther Hall.

Passed.
Senate bill declaring the meaning of an act approved March 9, 1868, relative to a patent for induction-apparatus and circuit-breakers. Passed.
Subsequently, Mr. UON KLING moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, Neb. in cases to see the process of the relief of John W. Mr. PRATT entered a motion to reconsider the selverse vote on the bill for the relief of John W. Warth.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., introduced a bill and petition to change the boundaries of the customs district for the Eastern district of Mary-

on the retired list. Naval Affairs.

Mr. SARGENT introduced bill to amend the act providing for the distribution of the Alabama awards. Judiciary.

Mr. KELLY introduced bill referring the claim of the heirs of Chauncey W. Lockwood to the Court of Claims. Post Offices.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the vote postponing indefinitely the bill authorising or motion of Mr. FRELINGHURSEN, the vote postponing indefinitely the bill authorising the Commissioner of Patents to hear the application of Harvey Sull for extension of letter-patent, was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. DURSEY, from Committee on Post Offices, reported with amendments his bill to establish certain

TELTGRAPH LINES IN THE SHVERAL STATES and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph.

Mr. SARGENT presented memorial of woman's art. SARCHAI Presented memoral of woman's saffrage convention, recently in session in Washington, D. C., asking the right of suffrage, &c., for females. Privileges and Elections.

The unfinished business, being THE STEAMBOAT BILL,

as then taken up.
At 2:15 p. m. the secretary of the President apeared and delivered a message on THE CONDITION OF APPAIRS IN ARKANSAS. THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.
At the request of Mr. CLAYTON the message was read. He then moved to refer it and the accompanying documents to the Committee on Privileges and Eelections.

Mr. THURMAN moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as he said the questions involved were questions of law.

Mr. CLAYTUN said a memorial on this subject was already before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was a matter connected with the elections, and properly belonged to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

As the message had been read by unanimous consent. As the message and need read by unanimous consent—
Mr. THURBIAN objected to any further proceedings in reference to it at this time. He said he must confex that he was astounded at the recommendation made by the Fresident.
The message was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
Mr. MCRRILL, of Me., said he could not for a moment entertain the idea of Changress adjourning without taking action on the bill for THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DESTRICT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT. He suggested that the pending bill be laid aside, in order to proceed with the District bill. Mr. CAMERON moved to postpone the pending order. Lost.
Mr. SPENOER introduced a bill respecting the retirement of Major General D. E. Sickles.
Milltary Affairs.
The steamboat bill was then proceeded with.
Mr. CONKLING effered various amendments, which were rejected. Mr. CONKLING effered various amendments, which were rejected.

Mr. RANSOM introduced a bill supplementary to the act allowing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its road into and within the District of Columbia. The steamboat bill was discussed at much length by Mesers. Conkling, Thurman, Body, Edmurds and others.

Mr. MURTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in THE CASE OF P. B. S. PINCHBACK

s Senator-elect from Louisiana, with a resolution declaring him entitled to his seat in the Sen ate.
Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., raised the point of order that this was not the report of the commit-tee, as it was signed by but four members—a minority of the committee—which consisted of nine members.

Mr. MURTUN said when the vote was taken there were seven members present, which was a quorum, and four of them—a majority—voted for the report. the report.

Mr. HAN H./TON and Mr. THURMAN insisted that the point was well taken, and the report was not a report of the committee, as it came from r minority.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing whatever in the point of order. If there was, then half the bills passed by the Senate were improperly passed. It was well known that they were considered in committee when only a quorum was present. considered in committee
was present.
The UHAIR overruled the point of order.
Mr. HAMILTON, of Md. Then, Mr. FranstDENT, I wish to state that I shall submit the
views of the minority of the committee.
Mr. SCHURZ, (softe seec.) You had better

hour of Monday, for bills and toint resalutions for

By Mr. EAMES, of R. L.: To amond chapter 7, title 24, of the Revised Statutes. Ways an

By Mr. McDOUGALL, of N. Y.: Resolutions of the Legislature of New York in relation to the white settlers on the Alleghapy Indian reserva-tion in that State. Indian Affairs. By Mr. KELLEY, of Pa.: A bill to increase By Mr. KELLEY, of Pa.: A bill to increase the public debt. Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pa.: Resolutions of the Legislature of Fennsylvania instructing Senstors and requesting Representatives to vote for an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Unio river. Commerce.

By Mr. TODD, of Pa.: To amend section 1,450 of the Revised Statutes. Judiciary.

By Mr. McJUNKIN, of Pa.: To facilitate the payment of certain officers of the

PENNSYLVANIA RESURVE CORPS.

Military Affairs.

By Mr. MYERS, of Pa.: Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a gauger for the customs service at the port of Philadelphia. Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENER, of Va.: Making an appropriation for a breakwater at Smith's Point, on the Potomac river. Commerce.

Also, a bill making West Point, in Va., a port of entry. Commerce.

Also, for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of the Great Wicomico river. Samo reference. reference.

By Mr. SHEATS, of Ala.: To apportion the epresentation in Congress from the State of Ala-mans. Judiciary. By Mr. SLOSS, of Ala.: For the better organ-By Mr. SLOSS, of Als.: For the better organisation of the Patent Office. Patents.
By Mr. HAYS, of Als.: To fix the title of certain officers in the navy. Naval Affairs.
By Mr. SHKLDON, of La.: To enable the American Bridge Company to apply for the extension of a patent. Patents.
By Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio: To establish a branch of the United States mint at Dayton, Unio. Colleage, Weights and Measures.
By Mr. BUNDY, of Unio: Bill granting to the State of Ohio for agricultural purposes the unsold and unappropriated lands in that State.
Public Lands.
By Mr. CROSSLAND, of Ky.: Bill to provide for the collection of

TAXES ON INCOMES in excess of \$2,000. Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn.: Buil to further regulate national banks, and for other purposes. Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ind.: To amend the act Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana in favor of granting a possion of \$8 to all who served sixty days in the Mexican war, Pensions. By Mr. FORT, of Ill.: Bill to provide for levyng a tax on all property in the

to defray a portion of the expense of the government of said District. District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLARK, of Mo.: Bill appropriating 81,000,000 for the improvement of the stimouri river. Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, in relation to affairs in Louislana. Judiciary. of Missouri, in relation to amairs in Louisiana. Judiciary.

By Mr. STANARD, of Mo.: Bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Commerce.

By Mr. WELLS, of Mo.: Bill in relation to the function of mortgages. Judiciary. foreclosure of morigages. Judiciary.

By Mr. FIELDS, of Mich.: Bill to establish a bureau of architecture. Library.

Also, bill to improve

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE inns.

ans.

ans. State. Commerce.

By Mr. HUBBELL, of Mich.: To amend the set imposing a tax on other than national hands. Bat imposing a tax on other then national banks.

Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRADLEY, of Mich.: Bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of Thunder Bay river, in Michigan. Commerce. By Mr. DONNAM, of lower Bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at Dubuque. Commerce. By Mr. McDilla, of lowa: Bill for the construction of a light-house at Bayfield, Wis. Commerce. merce.

By Mr. SAWYER, of Wis.: Bill to smend the shipping commissioner act. Commerce.
Also, a bill for the improvement of the harbor of Racine, Wis. Commerce.
By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wis.: Bill for the improvement of the harbor of Aenosaa, we amerce.

By Mr. HOUGHTUN, of Call. Bill fixing the time for holding the term of the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, Oregen and Nevada. Judiciary.

Also, a bill to premete telegraphic communication.

Foreign Affairs.
By Mr. AVERILL, of Minn.: Bill to amend the By Mr. AVERILL, of Minn.: Bill to amend the homestead act. Public Lands.
By Mr. LOWE, of Kansas: Joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, protesting against the extension of patents by Congress. Paleuts.
By Mr. HEREFORD, of W. Va.: John resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia, against Federal interference in Louisiana. Judiciary.
By Mr. CROUNSE, of Nob.: Bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb. Coinage, Weights and Measures.
By Mr. CHIPMAN:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILLS.

as follows:

For a new school-house for colored schools in
the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the Butchers' and Drove-yard
Company of the District of Columbia.

To compel the Washington Market Company
to pay to the District of Columbia the amount
due to the poor fund.

To provide for the payment of certain liabilities
of the District of Columbia and the late Board of
Public Works. All of which were referred to the
Committee on the District of Columbis.

Also, bills for the relief of Wm. Bowen and A.

J. Gunning. Claims.

To pince Colonel and Brevet Major General
Wm. H. Emory on the retired list. Military
Affaira.

Alse, a bill to amend the forty-first section of
the act creating a government for the District of
Columbia. Judiclary.

By Mr. CARPENTER, of S. C.: Bill making
an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston. Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Mass.: Bill to amend the
net creating a court for the distribution of the Genevs award. Judiclary.

Also, a joint resolution construing the act placing colored soliders on the same footing as white
soldiers, in relation to bounty and pensions. Miltary Affairs.

By Mr. LAMISON, of Ohio: Bill in relation to For a new school-house for colored schools in tary Affairs.
By Mr. LAMISON, of Obio: Bill in relation to By Mr. LAMISON, of Obio: Bill in relation to the wisows and children of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Revolutionary Pen-sions and the War of 1812.

By Mr. COX, of N. Y.: Concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New York in relation to the Indians. Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McDoUGALL, of N. Y.: Bill to repeal the set supplementary to the act to authorize the the act supplementary to the act to authorize the Washington City and Point Leokous Railroad Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia. District of Columbia. Also, a joint resolution in relation to the retirement of Major General Daniel E. Stokles. Military of the Columbia of Major General Daniel E. Stokles.

tary Affairs.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill offered on Monday last by Mr. WARD, of Ill., GIVING BOUNTIES TO THE WIDOWS AND HELIES GIVING BOUNTIES TO THE WIDOWS AND SHIELD of decased soldiers who enlisted during the late war for less than one year. The bill was passed Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the act of January 10, 1873, to extend the time for the completion of the St. Peter and Winons railroad. [The House refused to second the demand for the previous question.] Mr. MOREY, of La., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution making it in order to offer an amendment to the river and harbor bill, making an appropriation to close the growasses or making an appropriation to close the grevasses THE MISSISSIPPI LEVERS

THE MISSISSIFFI LEVERS,
to reclaim the alluvial basin of the Mississippi
and to protect the land from overflow and inundation. The motion was rejected.
Air. SCUPIELD, of Pa., offered a bill to reimburse J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of internal Revenue, for money of which he was robbed
while collector of the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania, amounting to \$6,000. Passed.
Air. PIEHCE, of Mass., offered a bill to grant
certain condemned cannon to the Boston Monument Society for menumental purposes. Passed.
Air. SPEER, of Pa., offered a resolution that
in the judgment of this House the election of a

PASSIBENT FOR A THIRD TERM
is against the traditions of the Republic, and is in PRESIDENT FOR A THIRD TERM
is against the traditions of the Republic, and is in
violation of the example of Washington, now eacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike
to the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. The House refused to
second the demand for the previous question—
yess 67, nays 162.

j. On motion of Mr., GUNCKEL, of Ohio, an order was made fixing Saturday next, at 1 o'clock,
for the consideration of the bill to equalize bounties.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., moved to suspend the rvice so as to make it in order that pending the consideration of an appropriation bill an amendment may be offered to repeal section 29 of the Revised Statutes. (Mr. Dawas explained that under that section all the States would after the year 1876 be required to hold THEIR ELECTION ON THE SAME DAY. This would necessitate the changing of a great number of State constitutions. He proposed to leave the matter as at present.) The rules were suspended, and the order made.

Mr. LOWNDES, of Md., presented the potition of Hampton McCrohle and other citizens of Garrett county, Md., for equalisation of bounties.

Mr. DAWES offered a preamble and resolution rection rections that

WILLIAM S. KING, OF MINNESOTA, william s. Ring, of Minnesota, and temporarily a resident of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons of the Sparkers to appear helice a committee of the House, had fied to the Dominion of Canada; that on the lid day of February said King was served with a summons in the town of Compton, in the province of Quebec; that said King has not given a sufficient excuse for failing to answer the summons, and has failed to appear; therefore directing the Sparkers to issue his warrant for the arrest of said King wherever he may be found in the United States on the charge of contempt of the authority of the House.

Mr. Da WES said he reported this by order of the Committee of Ways and Means. It the House refuses to order the issue of the warrant, the committee will not be charged with neclect. The witness has had full knowledge of the fact that he was desired by the committee. He left Washiew Sparkers in the Sparkers of Sparkers Peace.

(See Fourth Page,